

CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1. (Original) A polyester-fiber-containing woven or knit fabric comprising an air-jet interlacing spun yarn which comprises a polyester fiber having a titanium oxide content of less than 1.0% by weight, an anti-pilling property of the fabric of at least class 3 according to the A method in JIS L 1076, an ultraviolet shielding rate of at least 84%, and a visible ray transmittance of 40% or less.
2. (Original) A process for producing a polyester-fiber-containing woven or knit fabric according to claim 1, using, as a constituent yarn of the woven or knit fabric, an air-jet interlacing spun yarn comprising a highly section-modified polyester fiber which has a titanium oxide content of less than 1.0% by weight, which has at least 3 projections continuously present on the fiber circumference in the fiber lengthwise direction, and which has a fiber cross section having a modified cross section degree (that is, a ratio of a circumscribed circle to an inscribed circle) of at least 1.8, or a hollow polyester fiber which has a titanium oxide content of less than 1.0% by weight and which has a hollow percentage of at least 8%, the number of naps having a length of at least 1 mm in the air-jet interlacing spun yarn being at least 30 and less than 350 per 10 meters, and the number of naps having a length of at least 3 mm therein being less than 15.
3. (Original) A polyester fiber woven or knit fabric, comprising an air-jet interlacing spun yarn which comprises a polyester staple fiber graft-polymerization-processed with a hydrophilic compound, and has a nominal water content of at least 15%, and an anti-pilling property of at least class 3.
4. (Original) The polyester fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 3, wherein the dimensional change according to the F-1 method in JIS L 1018 is from -8 to 0% for a woven fabric and is from -3 to +3% for a knit fabric.
5. (Currently Amended) A process for producing the polyester fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 3 or 4, comprising using an air-jet interlacing spun yarn comprising a polyester staple fiber graft-polymerization-processed with a hydrophilic compound, the number of naps having a length of at least 1 mm and less than 3 mm in the air-jet interlacing spun yarn being from 30 to 350 per 10 meters, and the number of naps having a length of at least 3 mm therein being less than 15 per 10 meters.

6. (Currently Amended) A process for producing the polyester fiber woven or knit fabric according to ~~any one of claims 3 to 5~~ claim 3, wherein an air-jet interlacing polyester spun yarn or an air-jet mixed-yarn of an air-jet interlacing spun yarn and multi-filaments is used to produce the woven or knit fabric.

7. (Currently Amended) A process for producing a polyester fiber woven or knit fabric according to ~~any one of claims 3 to 6~~ claim 3, wherein the polyester staple fiber has a fineness (denier) of at least 1.3 dtex, at least 3 projections present in the circumference of the fiber cross section thereof are continuously present in the fiber lengthwise direction thereof, and the modified cross section degree thereof is at least 1.8.

8. (Original) A stretching bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric comprising an air-jet interlacing spun yarn which comprises at least 10% by weight of a side by side crimped staple fiber having a fineness of 1.0 to 6.0 dtex, wherein said fabric has an anti-pilling property of at least class 3.

9. (Original) The stretching bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 8, wherein the air-jet interlacing spun yarn comprises at least 10% by weight of a low-shrinkage staple fiber having a boiling water shrinkage rate according to JIS L 1015 of 4% or less.

10. (Currently Amended) The stretching bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 8 or 9, wherein at least one of the crimped staple fiber and the low-shrinkage staple fiber is a polyester staple fiber having a hollow cross section which has a hollow percentage of at least 5% or having a modified cross section which has at least one projection on the outer circumference of the fiber cross section thereof and has a modified cross section degree of at least 1.8.

11. (Original) A process for producing a stretching bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric, comprising using an air-jet interlacing spun yarn which comprises at least 10% by weight of a side by side latently-crimpled staple fiber having a fineness of 0.8 to 4.0 dtex and satisfying the following relationship (1) between the number (X) of naps of the spun yarn and the number (Y) of filaments in a cross section of the spun yarn:

$$0.4Y \leq X \leq 2.5Y \quad (1)$$

wherein X is the number of naps having a length of at least 1 mm per 10 meters and Y is the number of filaments in a cross section of the spun yarn, in which the number of the cross

section filaments of the spun yarn is expressed by $5315 \times 1.11 / (\text{English cotton yarn count thereof} \times \text{dtex of monofilaments})$,

so as to prepare a woven or knit fabric, and

next shrinking the woven or knit fabric thermally.

12. (Original) The process for producing a stretching bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 11, wherein the boiling water shrinkage rate according to JIS L 1015 of the latently-crimped staple fiber is at least 20%.

13. (Currently Amended) The process for producing a stretching bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 11-~~or 12~~, wherein the air-jet interlacing spun yarn comprises 90 to 10% by weight of a low-shrinkage staple fiber having a boiling water shrinkage rate according to JIS L 1015 of 4% or less and 10 to 90% by weight of a latently-crimped staple fiber having a boiling water shrinkage rate according to JIS L 1015 of at least 20%.

14. (Currently Amended) The process for producing a stretching bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric according to ~~any one of claims 11 to 13~~ claim 11, wherein at least one of the latently-crimped staple fiber and the low-shrinkage staple fiber is a polyester staple fiber or polyester staple fibers having a hollow cross section which has a hollow percentage of at least 8% or having a modified cross section which has at least one projection on the outer circumference of the fiber cross section thereof and has a modified cross section degree of at least 1.8.

15. (Original) A bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric comprising an air-jet interlacing spun yarn which comprises a low-shrinkage staple fiber having a boiling water shrinkage rate according to JIS L 1015 of 4% or less and a copolymer polyester staple fiber, the air-jet interlacing spun yarn comprising 10 to 60% by weight of the copolymer polyester staple fiber which is obtained by thermally shrinking the air-jet interlacing spun yarn, and said fabric has an anti-pilling property of at least class 3.

16. (Original) The bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 15, wherein the copolymer polyester staple fiber is a high-shrinkage staple fiber having a hollow cross section which has a hollow percentage of at least 8% or a modified cross section which has at least one projection on the outer circumference of the fiber cross section thereof and has a modified cross section degree of at least 1.8, and a boiling water shrinkage rate according to JIS 1015 of at least 20%.

17. (Currently Amended) The bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 15 ~~or 16~~, wherein the low-shrinkage staple fiber is a polyester staple fiber having a hollow fiber cross sectional shape or a modified fiber cross sectional shape having a modified cross section degree of at least 1.8.

18. (Currently Amended) The bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric according to ~~any one of claims 15 to 17~~ claim 15, wherein the copolymer polyester staple fiber comprises isophthalic acid as a third component thereof.

19. (Original) A process for producing a bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric, comprising using an air-jet interlacing spun yarn which comprises 90 to 40% by weight of a low-shrinkage staple fiber having a boiling water shrinkage rate according to JIS 1015 of 4% or less, and 10 to 60% by weight of a high-shrinkage staple fiber having a boiling water shrinkage rate according to JIS 1015 of at least 20% and satisfying the following relationship (1) between the number (K) of naps of the spun yarn and the number (A) of filaments in a cross section of the spun yarn:

$$0.4A \leq K \leq 3A \quad (1)$$

wherein K is the number of naps having a length of at least 1 mm per 10 meters, A is the number of filaments in a cross section of the spun yarn, in which the number of the cross section filaments of the spun yarn is $5315 \times 1.11 / (\text{English cotton count} \times \text{dtex of monofilaments})$,

so as to prepare a woven or knit fabric, and

thermally shrinking the woven or knit fabric.

20. (Original) The process for producing a bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 19, wherein the high-shrinkage staple fiber is a copolymer polyester staple fiber having a hollow cross section which has a hollow percentage of at least 8% or a modified cross section which has at least one projection on the outer circumference of the fiber cross section thereof and has a modified cross section degree of at least 1.8, and a fineness of 1.0 to 4.0 dtex.

21. (Currently Amended) The process for producing a bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 19 ~~or 20~~, wherein the high-shrinkage staple fiber is a copolymer polyester staple fiber having a maximum thermal stress of at least 0.08 cN/dtex at 60 to 160°C.

22. (New) A process for producing the polyester fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 4, comprising using an air-jet interlacing spun yarn comprising a polyester staple fiber graft-polymerization-processed with a hydrophilic compound, the number of naps having a length of at least 1 mm and less than 3 mm in the air-jet interlacing spun yarn being from 30 to 350 per 10 meters, and the number of naps having a length of at least 3 mm therein being less than 15 per 10 meters.

23. (New) A process for producing the polyester fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 4, wherein an air-jet interlacing polyester spun yarn or an air-jet mixed-yarn of an air-jet interlacing spun yarn and multi-filaments is used to produce the woven or knit fabric.

24. (New) A process for producing the polyester fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 5, wherein an air-jet interlacing polyester spun yarn or an air-jet mixed-yarn of an air-jet interlacing spun yarn and multi-filaments is used to produce the woven or knit fabric.

25. (New) A process for producing the polyester fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 22, wherein an air-jet interlacing polyester spun yarn or an air-jet mixed-yarn of an air-jet interlacing spun yarn and multi-filaments is used to produce the woven or knit fabric.

26. (New) A process for producing a polyester fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 4, wherein the polyester staple fiber has a fineness (denier) of at least 1.3 dtex, at least 3 projections present in the circumference of the fiber cross section thereof are continuously present in the fiber lengthwise direction thereof, and the modified cross section degree thereof is at least 1.8.

27. (New) A process for producing a polyester fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 5, wherein the polyester staple fiber has a fineness (denier) of at least 1.3 dtex, at least 3 projections present in the circumference of the fiber cross section thereof are continuously present in the fiber lengthwise direction thereof, and the modified cross section degree thereof is at least 1.8.

28. (New) A process for producing a polyester fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 6, wherein the polyester staple fiber has a fineness (denier) of at least 1.3 dtex, at least 3 projections present in the circumference of the fiber cross section thereof are

continuously present in the fiber lengthwise direction thereof, and the modified cross section degree thereof is at least 1.8.

29. (New) A process for producing a polyester fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 22, wherein the polyester staple fiber has a fineness (denier) of at least 1.3 dtex, at least 3 projections present in the circumference of the fiber cross section thereof are continuously present in the fiber lengthwise direction thereof, and the modified cross section degree thereof is at least 1.8.

30. (New) A process for producing a polyester fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 23, wherein the polyester staple fiber has a fineness (denier) of at least 1.3 dtex, at least 3 projections present in the circumference of the fiber cross section thereof are continuously present in the fiber lengthwise direction thereof, and the modified cross section degree thereof is at least 1.8.

31. (New) A process for producing a polyester fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 24, wherein the polyester staple fiber has a fineness (denier) of at least 1.3 dtex, at least 3 projections present in the circumference of the fiber cross section thereof are continuously present in the fiber lengthwise direction thereof, and the modified cross section degree thereof is at least 1.8.

32. (New) A process for producing a polyester fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 25, wherein the polyester staple fiber has a fineness (denier) of at least 1.3 dtex, at least 3 projections present in the circumference of the fiber cross section thereof are continuously present in the fiber lengthwise direction thereof, and the modified cross section degree thereof is at least 1.8.

33. (New) The stretching bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 9, wherein at least one of the crimped staple fiber and the low-shrinkage staple fiber is a polyester staple fiber having a hollow cross section which has a hollow percentage of at least 5% or having a modified cross section which has at least one projection on the outer circumference of the fiber cross section thereof and has a modified cross section degree of at least 1.8.

34. (New) The process for producing a stretching bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 12, wherein the air-jet interlacing spun yarn comprises 90 to 10% by weight of a low-shrinkage staple fiber having a boiling water shrinkage rate

according to JIS L 1015 of 4% or less and 10 to 90% by weight of a latently-crimped staple fiber having a boiling water shrinkage rate according to JIS L 1015 of at least 20%.

35. (New) The process for producing a stretching bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 12, wherein at least one of the latently-crimped staple fiber and the low-shrinkage staple fiber is a polyester staple fiber or polyester staple fibers having a hollow cross section which has a hollow percentage of at least 8% or having a modified cross section which has at least one projection on the outer circumference of the fiber cross section thereof and has a modified cross section degree of at least 1.8.

36. (New) The process for producing a stretching bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 13, wherein at least one of the latently-crimped staple fiber and the low-shrinkage staple fiber is a polyester staple fiber or polyester staple fibers having a hollow cross section which has a hollow percentage of at least 8% or having a modified cross section which has at least one projection on the outer circumference of the fiber cross section thereof and has a modified cross section degree of at least 1.8.

37. (New) The process for producing a stretching bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 34, wherein at least one of the latently-crimped staple fiber and the low-shrinkage staple fiber is a polyester staple fiber or polyester staple fibers having a hollow cross section which has a hollow percentage of at least 8% or having a modified cross section which has at least one projection on the outer circumference of the fiber cross section thereof and has a modified cross section degree of at least 1.8.

38. (New) The bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 16, wherein the low-shrinkage staple fiber is a polyester staple fiber having a hollow fiber cross sectional shape or a modified fiber cross sectional shape having a modified cross section degree of at least 1.8.

39. (New) The bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 16, wherein the copolymer polyester staple fiber comprises isophthalic acid as a third component thereof.

40. (New) The bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 17, wherein the copolymer polyester staple fiber comprises isophthalic acid as a third component thereof.

41. (New) The bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 38, wherein the copolymer polyester staple fiber comprises isophthalic acid as a third component thereof.

42. (New) The process for producing a bulky staple fiber woven or knit fabric according to claim 20, wherein the high-shrinkage staple fiber is a copolymer polyester staple fiber having a maximum thermal stress of at least 0.08 cN/dtex at 60 to 160°C.